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THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 24, 1874.

Merry Christmas.

In accordance with a time-honored custom among the newspaper fraternity, we propose to enjoy a week's vacation from the sanctum and printing office, and there will be no paper issued from this establishment next week. The patrons and friends of the Anderson Intelligencer are requested to enjoy themselves after the most approved Christmas fashion, in the meanwhile, feeling assured that the editor, printers and devil wish them every imaginable luxury and enjoyment, with the possession of a good conscience, and peaceful relations "with all the world and the rest of mankind." We send a merry greeting to all, and bid them enjoy the New Year with faith, hope and charity! Faith in the kindness and protection of an over-riding Providence, Hope in the successful fruition of well applied industry and becoming frugality, and Charity to every fellow-creature, more especially the weak and erring!

Judge Reed in Charleston.

Hon. J. P. Reed, the newly elected Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, arrived in Charleston on Saturday morning, and met the members of the bar at the court room. He was cordially received by them, and signed various orders for them. He requested the lawyers to meet him on Monday morning, to arrange the future course of business. It is likely that Judge Reed will order a special term for Charleston in January, with a view to hearing and granting orders necessary for the facilitation of business. He will also take up his residence in the city at an early day.

Assault on Gov. Chamberlain.

The notorious and turbulent Dr. John L. Neagle, Ex-Comptroller General, and late County Treasurer of Richland, made a violent and indecent assault upon Gov. Chamberlain on Sunday last, using foul and threatening language, because it was the intention of the Governor to remove him from office. A warrant for his arrest was issued, and he was required to give bond to keep the peace, with two good securities, in the sum of ten thousand dollars each. The next day the Governor removed Neagle from the office of County Treasurer, and also as a Director in the Penitentiary.

Personal.

We had the pleasure last week of meeting with Col. Asbury Coward, the accomplished Principal of the King's Mountain Military School, located at Yorkville. He was on a visit to some of his old friends in this community, and was the guest of Rev. P. F. Stevens. Of course, he had an eye to business, and was looking up a lot of boys for training in his admirable school. Col. Coward was a gallant and fearless soldier in the Confederate army, and is affectionately held in remembrance by all of his former comrades in arms, many of whom testified their admiration during his brief sojourn in our midst.

Mr. Henry E. Whitefield, lately a resident of Williamson, is now on the editorial staff of the Atlanta Daily Commonwealth, a new evening paper recently started in that thriving city. Mr. Whitefield is a graceful and polished writer, and merits a wide reputation in the literary world. We wish him great success in providing mental pabulum for the inhabitants of the Gate City.

The numerous friends of Mr. Wm. N. Clark, of Marshall, Texas, had the satisfaction of giving him a cordial welcome to his old home in Anderson a few days ago. "Billie" is looking well, and reports Texas as a great and growing country, with which he is well pleased.

A Royal Visitor.

King David Kalakaua, the reigning sovereign of the Sandwich Islands, is on a visit to this country, and reached Washington City about ten days ago. The President and Congress united in paying due homage to royalty, as represented in the person of this worthy son of a tropical clime. He was tendered a formal reception at the Executive Mansion, where all the dignitaries of the land were congregated. On Friday last, an immense crowd were assembled at the capitol to witness the reception of the King by the Senators and Representatives of the American people. The Senate, headed by Vice President Wilson, repaired to the House of Representatives, and King David was introduced to Speaker Blaine, who received him with a brief congratulatory address. The King was suffering from a severe cold, and his response was read by one of his courtiers. This is the first time in the history of this country that a reigning sovereign has set foot upon our soil, and it is regarded as significant that the visit comes from royalty in the West and not from the East. King Kalakaua is only thirty-eight years of age, a native of Honolulu, and a man of considerable culture, with an extensive knowledge of international law. He is said to be quite like looking, with moustache and side whiskers. He was elected King only a year or two since, upon the death of his predecessor.

In the cases of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company against the county treasurer of Greenville, and the same against the county treasurer of Spartanburg, the United States circuit court has decided that the property of the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railroad Company in this State is exempt from taxation. The same court has ordered a peremptory mandamus to be issued against the county commissioners of Pickens to compel them to levy a tax to pay the interest due on the Air Line bonds of that county.

The Cotton Tax.

At every session of Congress, a scheme is devised to refund the cotton tax levied and collected from the South, but there has been much trouble in agreeing upon a basis of settlement, particularly as to whom the money should be paid. The tax has been declared unconstitutional, and the money collected under it should certainly be returned to this section of the country, especially as it was exacted from the producers at a time when our whole people were greatly impoverished by the results of the war, which was an unusual hardship imposed by the government as a penalty. At least, the cotton tax was always so regarded by its framers and supporters, and we hazard nothing in saying that such an unjust levy could never have been made upon any other portion of the Union.

It seems to be a settled question, however, that this money must be refunded to the Southern States, and the prime difficulty is to agree upon a plan for its restoration. Certainly, equal and exact justice demands that the money should be returned to the producer who actually paid the tax for the most part. But the ordinary practice of buying and selling cotton in the interior, where the great bulk of the cotton crop is generally bought from the producer, was to deduct the amount of the tax from the market price, and leave it to the merchant to make settlement with the representatives of the government. This practice left the proof of payment in the hands of the interior cotton buyer or the factor, and it cannot be expected that proofs will be furnished by them, without due compensation, to enable the farmer to assert his rights in the premises. Hence, there is a necessity for an understanding between all parties before any general measure is devised by Congress. Several years ago, an attempt was made to obtain this general understanding between the merchants and farmers, with a view of securing the enactment of a law to refund the cotton tax at an early day. The operation of this plan involved heavy commissions in favor of the agents, and was regarded as unsatisfactory in many particulars. We do not know that this scheme has been abandoned, but it does not possess much vitality at the present time, and other measures are being devised for the restoration of this enormous sum to the Southern people, amounting to many millions of dollars in the aggregate.

The latest scheme to accomplish this desirable object was introduced last week by Congressman Wm. A. Smith, of North Carolina, who proposes a bill to provide that the money collected from the South as a tax on cotton shall be appropriated to pay the debts of the Southern States. It is not intended to pay the debts in full, but directs the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General to confer with the creditors and agree upon a compromise. The money paid as a cotton tax by the people of any particular State is to be devoted to the extinguishment of the public debt of such State. When the amount will be insufficient to discharge the entire indebtedness of any State, it will be applied to debts of the oldest date; and where there is a surplus remaining, it will be paid over to the State authorities for free school purposes.

While this plan is not entirely free from objection, we are inclined to favor the scheme for many reasons. It secures an equitable distribution of the money, and confers its benefits upon the entire people by liquidating the public debts, enabling them to enter at once upon a new career, untrammelled by obligations of the past. Such would be the case with South Carolina, whose condition would be materially improved by an early and definite settlement of her public debt, thereby relieving the taxpayers of a frightful incubus in the way of interest, which now reaches the enormous sum of \$1,840,188 reported by the State Treasurer as past due. The adjustment of the cotton tax can never be agreed upon while there are conflicting interests seeking to gain any advantage by special legislation, and as the plan of Congressman Smith is to operate equally and beneficially upon all parties, without detriment to any class of individuals, we think it entirely worthy of serious consideration by the law-making power of the land.

Legislative Notes.

Mr. Orr has introduced a bill to amend the law in reference to the working of public roads.

Both branches of the General Assembly have agreed to take a recess from the 22nd of December to the 12th of January.

The Senate has unanimously confirmed the appointment of Timothy Hurley, Esq., as Treasurer of Charleston County.

Senator Cochran has introduced a bill to provide for the registration of the electors of this State, in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution.

A bill to abolish the Inferior Court of Charleston has passed both Houses, and will doubtless receive the approval of the Governor.

The first act of the General Assembly, which was ratified on Saturday last, was an act to amend an act entitled "An act requiring a bond from county commissioners before entering upon the duties of their office."

On Saturday last, when the Speaker was called to the Senate to ratify an act, he left Mr. Gabriel Cannon, of Spartanburg, in the chair. The incident is worthy of note, as it is probably the first time since reconstruction that the Speaker's chair has been occupied by a Conservative member.

Mr. Vandiver has introduced a bill to confer upon the County Commissioners of Pickens and Oconee Counties the same power and authority conferred upon the County Commissioners of Anderson County by an act of the General Assembly entitled "An Act to constitute the Commissioners of Anderson County commissioners of health and drainage, and to define their powers and duties therein," approved March 14, 1874.

Mr. Cannon, of Spartanburg, introduced the following resolution, which was adopted by the House:

Resolved, That the committee on ways and means inquire into the expediency of so amending the law as to extend the time for the payment of taxes to a later day than is now allowed, before the penalty for non-payment shall attach; also, that they inquire as to the expediency of so dividing payment that one-half the taxes be paid within the time now allowed, and the balance at a later day, and that they report the result by bill or otherwise.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18, 1874.

The only business of importance that claimed the attention of Congress, on the House side, during the past week, has been the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which is being considered in committee of the whole, with which, however, slow progress is being made. The clerical force in the War Department has been considerably reduced, notwithstanding a necessity for an increase. Strong efforts were made to strike from the bill the item appropriating the necessary money for the purchase of official postage stamps for the different Departments, on the plea that this and kindred appropriations is to swell the revenues of the Post Office Department; and which, it is asserted, are largely deficient since the repeal of the franking privilege. Messrs. Hoar, of Mass., Kelley and Meyers, of Pa., and Maynard, of Tenn., took strong grounds in favor of restoring the privilege, and Mr. Kelley in arguing in favor of striking out the appropriation for stamps as a preliminary step towards the restoration of the franking privilege. He said he had not voted for its repeal, and whenever the opportunity offered he had voted in the direction of its restoration, because it would restore a right that belonged more to the people than to the members of Congress. He believed that the good effect of the free distribution of such a report as that of the Department of Agriculture, more than compensated for any abuses that grew out of the franking privilege. The repeal, he said, was obtained by fraud.

The House Judiciary Committee, after making numerous amendments to Mr. Butler's Civil Rights Bill, have directed him to call up as soon as possible, the Senate bill now on the House calendar, and offer the new bill as a substitute for it. It retains many of the prominent features of the Senate bill, with the penalty attached to the cemetery clause stricken out, and provides that when schools of equal facilities, capacity, tuition, length of session, etc., are provided for the blacks, the penalty shall not be enforced.

The principal attractions at the national capital during the past week, have been the centennial tea party, and the reception of the Hawaiian King by the two Houses of Congress.

The tea party was one of the most brilliant affairs ever witnessed in this city. The vast rotunda of the Capitol, with the many decorations, was crowded on Wednesday night, with an assemblage of the best people of Washington, and every section of the country was represented by ladies and gentlemen of prominence and fame. Among the interesting features of the occasion, was the presence of a delegation of Navajoe Indians, at present in the city, who were followed everywhere by the crowd. Over the door leading from the rotunda to the hall of the House, was a miniature ship representing the "Dartmouth." Two boys dressed in Mohawk costume mounted the platform and stood by the ship ready to overthrow the tea. The Indians saw them, and asked very curiously to what tribe they belonged, and said they were not Navajoes. The affair was a complete success—the amount realized reaching to \$12,000 in one evening.

To-day was fixed for the reception of King Kalakaua by the two Houses of Congress, and at an early hour the Avenue was lined with people wending their way to the Capitol to witness the scene. As early as 10 o'clock the rotunda and corridors were densely packed with the moving throng, all eager to gain admission to the galleries of the Senate and House, which were kept closed until the hour, when the door-keepers took their places. At 10½ o'clock the doors were opened, and soon every seat was occupied, and by 11½ o'clock, every foot of space in the galleries of the House was filled, while the outside corridors were densely packed by disappointed thousands unable to gain admittance. The floor of the House, however, was as yet almost deserted, only here and there a member being in his seat, with a dozen or more page boys playing their pranks in front of the Speaker's desk.

As the clock indicated the hour of twelve, with the members in their seats, Speaker Blaine rapped the House to order, Chaplain Butler opened the proceedings of the day with prayer, and the reading of the Journal was proceeded with, in the midst of which, the throng becoming restless on the outside, the floor of the House was thrown open to the crowd, who rushed into the hall and soon filled the space in the rear of the member's desks.

At 12½ p. m. the Senators and officers of the Senate, headed by Vice President Wilson, entered the hall of the House and took seats on the right of the Speaker's desk—the members of the House standing, as the Senate entered the chamber. Five minutes later amid the greatest anxiety and stretching of necks by the crowd, there was seen entering at the north door King David Kalakaua, escorted by Senator Cameron, chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations, on one side, and Hon. Godlove S. Orth, chairman of the House committee on Foreign Affairs, on the other, followed by the King's suite and the officers of the Navy, in whose charge has been placed the arrangements for the King's entertainment while here. Stopping in front of the Speaker's desk, Mr. Cameron, addressing the Speaker, said he had the honor to present His Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands. Speaker Blaine, in accordance with the plan arranged by the Committee, addressed the King with some very impressive remarks, in which he reminded His Majesty that his appearance among us is the first instance in which a reigning sovereign has set foot upon the soil of the United States. The Speaker's address of welcome was well conceived, and most appropriate for the occasion, during the delivery of which the King stood as erect as an arrow, and kept his eyes fixed upon him. Owing to a severe cold and an annoying hoarseness, the King's reply was read by the Chancellor of his Kingdom, after which Mr. Blaine descended from his place and was introduced to His Royal Highness, whose unassuming bearing was the remark of the assembled multitude. His presence in the House was for only a period of five minutes.

OBSERVER.

—Another Edgefield clergyman has been arrested. This time the victim is the Rev. John P. Mealing, who was charged with firing a pistol in the Currantown affair. Mr. Mealing proved that he did not have a pistol about him and the case was dropped.

Hampton's Cavalry.

The re-union of Hampton's Cavalry Brigade, which took place in Augusta last week, was a grand affair. A very large crowd was in attendance, and the occasion was intensely interesting to the old veterans, many of whom met together for the first time since the surrender. A permanent organization was effected, which has for its objects the perpetuation of the brave deeds enacted by this portion of the Confederate army, and to bring together, as often as possible, the members of the brigade in a social re-union. Gen. Wade Hampton was elected President, and delivered an interesting address, which was greeted with much applause. Maj. Theodore G. Barker, of Charleston, was chosen Historical and Corresponding Secretary—a position for which he is eminently fitted by reason of his intimate connection with the Brigade during the entire war. It is time that the materials for a correct history of our struggle were being gathered together, and such organizations of actual participants in the stirring events of the war will add much to the preservation and authenticity of noteworthy incidents.

An Interesting Tableau in Congress.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald relates the following incident, which created great commotion among the politicians for a short time:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1874.

There was a sudden commotion in the House this afternoon, with signs of distress among the Democrats and of consternation among the Republicans. Members whispered together, with anxious faces, and a few of the more excitable rushed over to Mr. Ransier, the colored member from South Carolina, and were presently seen retreating, with indignation or fright on their faces, according as they were Democrats or Republicans. The paper in Mr. Ransier's hands, which produced these effects, was an invitation from Mr. Fernando Wood to dine with him, to meet a few choice Democratic spirits, which Mr. Ransier had received that morning. There has been a rumor for some days that the Democrats meant in due time to capture the colored vote, and the Republicans, seeing this invitation, naturally concluded that the perfidious and fatal work had begun. Nor, in their present demoralized condition, were they reassured by Mr. Ransier's earnest protestation that nothing should sever him from the path of duty and Republicanism, and that he was just then engaged on a letter politely declining Mr. Wood's invitation; not that he objected to Mr. Wood's society, but that his political course had long been such as to make it embarrassing to Mr. Ransier to visit or dine with him.

On the other hand, the Democrats, a good many of whom look forward to the Speakership, or to a committee, and some of whom have a great opinion of Mr. Wood's fertility of resource, were also demoralized. They thought it rather sharp practice, and some of the protesters began to use strong language; several of them went over to Mr. Ransier's seat and satisfied themselves that the invitation was really from Mr. Wood, and they returned to their own side of the House more astonished than pleased. At last, the excitement grew too overpowering, and a member, bolder than the rest, was despatched to hunt up Wood and ask him what in the thunder he meant. In five minutes both sides of the House looked happier, for Wood, after a moment of puzzle, exclaimed, "Confound it, that's where Ransier's invitation went, of course!" It turned out that it was General Ransom, of Georgia, and not Mr. Ransier, of South Carolina, who had been asked to dine, and that the invitation had been obscurely directed and had gone astray. There was a general feeling of relief on both sides of the House when this mistake was discovered.

Speech of Hon. Geo. A. Trenholm.

In the House of Representatives, on Friday last, there was considerable debate on the per diem appropriation bill, particularly upon the amendments to reduce the appropriation for contingent accounts from \$15,000 to \$8,000. There was some sparring among the members, and a half hour was passed in conversational debate, when Mr. George A. Trenholm, of Charleston, obtained the floor. There was immediate silence, and as Mr. Trenholm proceeded in his usual earnest and impressive manner, the members assumed an attitude of eager attention, and his remarks were heard to the close amid perfect silence. He said that he was not one of those who desired or intended to be governed by party lines on the floor of this House. He was perfectly willing that the Republican party should have the credit of whatever was effected in the way of reform, and he would cheerfully come to the assistance of the carrying out of any such measure. For himself he had accepted a trust from the whole people of Charleston County, and he was here to represent them and the people of the State without regard to political differences or alliances. He was here to give his cordial support to every good measure of reform that was brought forward by the Republicans, and he regarded this as an occasion when every member on the floor could give substantial evidence of his regard for the pledges and promises upon which they had been elected. By the report of the State Treasurer it would be seen that there was over \$500,000 of unsatisfied claims against the State which he had provided for. It is true that the General Assembly is not responsible for these, but it should so manage its affairs as to present to the people of the State a clear balance of the appropriations and tax levy. They could not do this unless they were exceedingly careful that the burden of taxation should rest upon the whole people of the State—upon the laborers and mechanics. This he illustrated by showing that common table salt, which could be landed upon the wharves at Charleston for one cent a quart, was retailed to the poor people for five cents. This was caused by taxation. Every dealer through whose hands it passed put the tax upon it, and by the time it reached the consumer the accumulated taxes, State, Federal and Municipal, had all been heaped upon it and increased its price. The tax upon this article alone he estimated cost the poor people of the State \$50,000 a year. The question for the members to consider now was, could they afford, with these facts staring them in the face, to impose additional burdens upon the people? In the interest of reform he would give his vote for the amendment which fixed the least amount for the contingent appropriation.

—Senator Washburne, of Massachusetts, has presented the petition of Wm. Giles Dix, of Peabody, Mass., setting forth his belief that the time has come when the people, once for all, should decide whether or not they desire and mean to be one sovereign nation, claiming the direct allegiance of all, and asking that Congress appoint a time as early in the coming year as may be deemed best, for delegates to be chosen, one from each Congressional District, to meet in Philadelphia to consider and form a national constitution, which if approved by the people without the intervention of the States, shall be declared by the Executive to be the organic national law, superseding the Federal Constitution of the United States as that Constitution superseded the Articles of confederation. It was referred to the committee on the revision of the law.

ENTERTAINMENT.

The entertainment given by the Melo-Dramatic Corps, on Monday night last, was highly amusing and interesting, eliciting frequent applause from the audience. The ladies and gentlemen engaged, performed their several parts admirably, evincing no little degree of skill as dramatists. Made was introduced at intervals during the acts. "The Loin of a Lover" was performed in fine style, the principal characters engaged acting their several parts with ease and grace. Altogether the entertainment given by the Melo-Dramatic Corps was one of the best that has ever been given in our town, and those who failed to attend on Monday night last missed quite a treat.

HYMNAL.

MARRIED, on Tuesday, December 15th, by Rev. R. F. Bradley, Mr. WILLIAM HAMILTON and Miss SALLIE CLINKSCALES, all of Anderson County.

On Thursday, December 17th, by Rev. J. S. YOUNG, Mr. ROBERT S. STEPHARD and Miss SUE DAVIS, all of Anderson County.

On Thursday, December 17th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. W. A. Hodges, Mr. SAMUEL MURPHY and Miss ANNA OSBORNE, all of Anderson County. *P. Printer's Fee received.

On Thursday, 17th December, 1874, by Rev. W. P. Martin, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. THOMAS A. PARKINS, of Pickens County, and Miss MARY JANE, eldest daughter of Mrs. McBowen, of Anderson.

On Thursday evening, December 17th, by Rev. L. M. Ayre, Mr. A. L. WELCH and Mrs. H. J. STONE, all of Anderson County. *P. Printer's Fee received.

—The Czar of Russia is in his fifty-seventh year. Although the report of his insanity is now denied, it is known that he is of a melancholic temperament, and is subject at times to severe fits of mental depression.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

T. D. KENNEDY, LOCAL EDITOR.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

A regard to the new postal law, we would remind our friends that newspapers now go through the mails free of postage in the County where published. That this part of the law took effect on the 1st of July last. On the first of January next publishers will be required to make pre-payment upon all newspapers sent beyond the limits of the County, and it will be necessary to transact business on the cash system. As we cannot afford to give credit, under the circumstances, subscribers beyond the limits of Anderson County will please order the price of this law, and make payment in advance, or we shall be compelled to strike their names from the list when the due date for has expired.

BRIEF MENTION.

There is a quantity of lumber for sale at the Blue Ridge Railroad yard, which can be bought at cheap rates.

Capers Skelton, a colored man living on the premises of Mr. C. K. Williford, fell into his canal last week, and was nearly drowned.

A large drove of hogs were sold in our town last week by Mr. Hays, of Kentucky, for nine cents per pound. The hogs were of the largest and best variety of Kentucky chester breed.

In order to give their employees an opportunity to enjoy the Christmas festivities, our Merchants have kindly consented to close their Stores on Friday and Saturday next. This is as it should be.

Furnam Lodge, No. 170, A. F. M., has elected the following officers to serve the ensuing year: James J. Gilmer, W. M.; L. O. Williford, S. W.; C. B. Gilmer, J. W.; M. C. Parker, Treasurer, and W. H. Williford, Secretary.

To save the trouble of hunting over town to ascertain which stores have laid in a supply of Christmas goods, just glance over our advertising columns, and see who desires your patronage. It is always well enough to wait for an invitation.

Rev. P. F. Stevens, of the Episcopal Church, will devote a part of his time during the next year to the service of the congregation at Williford, in Abbeville County. He will preach there on every fifth Sunday, and one day in each alternate week.

Messrs. Belcher & Taylor, West end Waverly House, have as nice a stock of Christmas goods as can be found outside of Charleston. Almost everything in the way of candies, jellies, nuts, toys, fireworks, and other good things too numerous to mention. Give them a call.

We learn that one day last week, a colored man in the employ of Col. C. S. Mattison, leaped over a wagon loaded with cotton, for the purpose of showing off his agility, and was seriously injured internally. It is thought that he will recover. He was intoxicated at the time.

We direct the attention of our farmer friends to the advertisement of Messrs. N. K. Sullivan & Co., who propose to sell Wilcox, Gibbs & Co.'s celebrated Guanos on very accommodating terms. They will take payment in cotton at seventeen cents per pound, certainly a liberal offer.

We are requested to state that Rev. John F. Probst, missionary of the Lutheran Synod of South Carolina, will preach to the German immigrants now located in Anderson County on Sunday, 3rd of January next. The services will be conducted in the German language, and due notice will be given as to the place of meeting.

In searching for Christmas presents, don't fail to call on Mr. F. A. Daniels, Masonic building. You are sure to find something at his store that will delight the children. He has procured the services of Messrs. Foster Fant and Eddy Frierson, polite and accommodating young gentlemen, to assist him during the holidays.

We are sorry to report a sad accident which occurred to Mr. Newton Clinkscales, near Storeville, last week. While in the act of feeding a gin, his left hand caught in the saws, and was completely torn to pieces. At last accounts the wounds were administered to, and were healing rapidly. We hope that he will be able to be about in a few days.

One day last week, as two brick-layers were putting the finishing touch on a chimney built to the future residence of J. J. Gilmer, Esq., near Williford's Store, the chimney fell to the ground, breaking the scaffold in its downward descent, and precipitating the workmen to the ground below, where they were nearly crushed to death with the falling bricks and the debris of the mortar. Hereafter brick-layers should be more particular about their work.

We heard last week of a funny incident which occurred to our townsman, Mr. Thos. M. White. While in the act of inspecting the bottom of a patent revolving churn which he had in his possession, he extracted therefrom the large number of forty-six mice—nineteen old ones, and twenty-seven young ones. Query? Were those mice put in at the manufactory in order to make the churn work better, or to make the laborers engaged do the same? *Nirable data!*

ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

At the regular assembly of Wynne Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters, on Monday night last, the following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year:

W. W. Humphreys, T. I. G. M.
John B. Moore, Ill. D. G. M.
S. H. Langston, P. C. W.
E. C. V. Borstel, Treasurer.
Thos. P. Benson, Recorder.
John A. Reese, C. G.
J. Baylis Lewis, Conductor.
E. F. Murrah, Steward.

THE MARKETS.

—The most destructive fire known in Charleston since the close of the war occurred Tuesday afternoon, 15th inst. About a quarter past two o'clock the new Champion cotton press, at the corner of Church and Cumberland streets, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm instantly filled the streets with crowds of firemen and anxious spectators, but the intense heat and fury of the flames kept the throng from a near approach to the burning press. The cotton press and patent hydraulic press machinery, built by Messrs. John F. Taylor & Co., at a cost of \$50,000, were utterly wrecked, and nearly three thousand bales of cotton, with the exception of about one hundred and twenty-five bales, which were rolled away from the building, were burned.

—North Carolina seems determined to lose nothing at the hands of Congress for the want of asking. On the 9th of this month, in the House of Representatives, no less than fourteen sets of resolutions were presented, asking for Congressional action upon various subjects. Among them were resolutions of the Legislature concerning the Federal Land Tax; asking for the repeal of the internal revenue laws; asking for a moderation of the construction of Government buildings at different places; asking compensation for the destruction of the Courthouse at Davidson county by Federal troops; asking an appropriation to open Seppunnon river, and asking an appropriation to finish the work on the bed of Cape Fear river.

THE MARKETS.

ANDERSON, Dec. 23, 1874.

The cotton market has been active during the past week, and the market open this morning at 12½ to 13 cents for middlings.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 21.

Cotton quiet; sales 1,000 bales—middling 132

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.

Cotton quiet—good middling 151.

MISS J. FRIERSON

WILL resume her SCHOOL on MONDAY, JANUARY 11th. Usual English branches will be taught, besides Latin and Algebra.

ITEMS—EDITORIAL AND OTHERWISE.

—A German immigrant walked all the way from New York to Newberry.

—Gen. Longstreet, at New Orleans, is reported to be in very precarious health.

—Wisconsin raised one bale of cotton this year, and it was exhibited at the State Fair.

—Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, has made a proposition in Congress to restore the tax on tea and coffee.

—The United States Senate has confirmed the appointment of James Trotter as postmaster at Greenville C. H., S. C.

—The Columbia Union-Herald says that Executive clemency in the way of pardons are now "few and far between."

—Mrs. E. S. Sullivan, wife of Dr. James M. Sullivan, of Greenville, died on Friday—night last, after a long illness.

—Thomas M. Wilkes, of Columbia, was married on Wednesday, 16th inst., to Miss E. E. Monroe, of Lincoln County, Ga.

—The Carolina Central Railway, connecting Charlotte and Wilmington, was completed last week, and through trains are now running regularly.

—The Democrats now claim a majority of five on joint ballot in the Florida Legislature, which would give them the choice of a United States Senator.

—The total number of subordinate granges in the United States on the 1st of December was 21,572. The number of granges organized during November was 362.

—Santa Anna is living comfortably in the City of Mexico. He is described as still of an upright, soldierly figure, with eyes as black as coal, and thin but not gray hair.

—Capt. H. H. Thompson, of Spartanburg, is the champion strawberry grower of the country. He plucked large, ripe berries from vines grown in his garden in the open air in December.

—The Abbeville Medium says that a Planters' Union Agency has been opened in Augustin, which will charge only fifty cents a bale for selling cotton and twenty-five cents a month for storage.

—The up freight train on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad ran off the track three miles above Cokesbury, on Saturday last, damaging twelve cars. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

—The Governor has appointed J. W. Holleman as Treasurer of Oconee County, in place of G. P. Kirkland, removed. He has also appointed Dr. L. B. Johnson as Auditor of Oconee County, in place of M. H. Bryce, removed.